

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEDICAL RESEARCH'S
POPULARITY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as Congress moves to streamline government, we are faced with the responsibility of carefully reviewing each and every program to determine whether and to what extent proposed spending can be justified. As chairman of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations Subcommittee, I have found medical research at the National Institutes of Health to be one of our most vital endeavors. Federally supported biomedical research produces treatments to combat disease and injury, helping people live longer, healthier lives. On the economic side, the United States leads the world in biomedical research and development. Federally supported biomedical research creates high-skill jobs and supports an industry that generates a growing economy and a positive balance of trade for our country. In addition, the total costs associated with NIH since its inception have been more than paid for in terms of health care savings from just one discovery. And there have been thousands. The payback is tremendous.

The value of the medical research is widely held and supported by the American people. This fact is corroborated by a recent Harris Poll, the highlights of which I am including:

AMERICANS OPPOSE CUTS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH
DOLLARS

Respondents were told that one impact of proposed changes in the Federal budget would be less money going to universities and their hospitals which teach medical students and do medical research. When asked whether they favored or opposed these changes in the Federal budget, 65 percent opposed proposed cuts in Federal support for universities and hospitals.

The younger those surveyed, the higher their response—among 18- to 24-year-olds, the opposition to the proposed cuts rises to 75 percent and among 25- to 29-year-olds, the opposition to the proposed cuts is 72 percent.

AMERICANS WOULD PAY HIGHER TAXES TO
SUPPORT MEDICAL RESEARCH

Seventy-three percent would be willing to pay a dollar more per week in taxes if they knew the money would be spent on medical research to better diagnose, prevent, and treat disease.

Results from a November 1993 Harris poll were very similar—74 percent were willing to pay a dollar more per week in taxes if spent on medical research.

AMERICANS URGE CONGRESS TO PROVIDE TAX
INCENTIVES FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY TO CON-
DUCT MEDICAL RESEARCH

Sixty-one percent of those surveyed want their Senators and Representatives to support legislation that would give tax credits to private industries to conduct more medical research.

AMERICANS ARE WILLING TO DESIGNATE TAX
REFUND DOLLARS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

Forty-five percent would probably and 15 percent would definitely check off a box on their Federal income tax return to designate tax refund money specifically for medical research.

When asked how much money they would be willing to designate to medical research, the median amount reported was \$23.

AMERICANS OVERWHELMINGLY VALUE MAIN-
TAINING THE UNITED STATES' POSITION AS A
LEADER IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

Ninety-four percent of those surveyed feel that it is important that the United States maintain its role as a world leader in medical research.

AMERICANS HEARTILY ENDORSE HAVING THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT BASIC
SCIENCE RESEARCH

Those surveyed were asked if they agree or disagree with the following: "Even if it brings no immediate benefits, basic science research which advances the frontiers of knowledge is necessary and should be supported by the Federal Government."

Sixty-nine percent of respondents agree and 79 percent of young people ages 18 to 24 agree with the need to support basic research.

MEDICAL RESEARCH TAKES SECOND PLACE ONLY
TO NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR TAX DOLLAR VALUE

While 45 percent gave Federal defense spending the highest rating for tax dollar value, second went to medical research with 37 percent of the respondents giving it a favorable tax dollar value.

Public education and Federal anti-crime effort ranked the lowest.

AMERICANS WANT MORE INFORMATION ABOUT
MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE PRINT AND BROAD-
CAST MEDIA

Sixty-one percent of the Americans surveyed would like to see more medical research information in newspapers, magazines, and on television.

Seventy-seven percent of young people 18 to 24 want more medical research information from these sources.

HONORING THE CUCAMONGA
VITICULTURAL DISTRICT

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the long overdue establishment of the Cucamonga Viticultural District, which will be celebrated on October 20, 1995.

The Cucamonga Viticultural District, which encompasses portions of the cities of Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and the community of Guasti, was officially established on May 1, 1995 in recognition of the regions unique and historic viticultural appeal.

Viticultural production began in the area in the late 1840's helping to establish California as a grape producing, wine-making region. This early activity helped to influence other growers and vintners, who through their efforts

and dedication created a new industry for California. Cucamonga Valley viticultural production reached its peak almost 100 years later; in the 1940's and 1950's with over 60 wineries producing from approximately 35,000 acres. By this time the valley was home to the world's largest vineyard—6 thousand continuous acres covering Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Guasti. In 1962, Cucamonga Viticultural District wines accounted for 98 percent of the 9½ million gallons of wine produced in the southern California wine district. Although development has replaced many of the vineyards, the remaining vintners produce award-winning wines from mature grape varieties such as: Zinfandel, Grenache, Mataro, Mission, Muscat of Alexandria, Palomino, Golden Chasselas, and others. Additionally several tons of the grapes grown in the Cucamonga Viticultural District are sold and shipped every season to wineries located in other parts of California and across the United States.

This appellation is truly deserved, signifying the distinct characteristics that make the Cucamonga Viticultural District one of a kind.

SALUTE TO THE NAACP
HONOREES DR. C. DELORES
TUCKER, BURT SIEGEL, AND OP-
ERATION UNDERSTANDING

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Dr. C. Delores Tucker, Burt Siegel, and Operation Understanding who will be honored at the 23d annual awards dinner of the Philadelphia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Today, Dr. C. Delores Tucker, Burt Siegel, and Operation Understanding, will be honored for their outstanding work in supporting equal opportunity for humanity in the city of Philadelphia. Dr. C. Delores Tucker has worked tirelessly as the head of the National Political Congress of Black Women, Inc. Almost single handed, Delores Tucker has woken up America to the harshly negative effects of Gangsta Rap. Burt Siegel is the associate executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia. On so many issues, Burt has been a loud and articulate conscience in our city. Operation Understanding, cofounded by George M. Ross, seeks to ease tensions between the African-American and Jewish communities. Together these individuals have worked to promote intergroup harmony and understanding among Philadelphia's many rich and diverse ethnic communities.

I am proud of the accomplishments of Dr. C. Delores Tucker, Burt Siegel, and Operation Understanding, and I join with the Philadelphia National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in congratulating these exceptional individuals. I hope that my colleagues

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